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FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: September 17, 2002

TO: Toi Johnson

FROM: Clyde I. Coughenour

SUBJECT: SN 09/818,851, Filed March 28, 2001 for Yoshiwara et al

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 2. If you do not receive all pages please call us immediately at 703-221-8677

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COMMENTS:

This is a response to the telephone call received today indicating that page 14 had not been filed as intended. It apparently had inadvertently omitted from the papers filed. If there is any problem with this, please get back to me.


Clyde I. Coughenour

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Please amend and rewrite the previous version of page 14 and enter it as follows:

An arch can be formed from blocks that have sides that essentially radiate from the central point about which the arch extends. The sides of the blocks are essentially frictionally in contact with each other along the entire length of their sides.

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An arch 90 can be formed on a supporting structure, such as shown in Fig. 9. A base for the arch can be formed by use of molds. After the mold is formed pieces of stone or aggregate such as ballast, broken stones and/or other coarse aggregate 91 are prepaced in an abutting relationship with the molds and each other. The low quality materials are assembled within the mold so as to be in firm contact with one another. Mortar 92 is then poured into the mold to hold the aggregate in place and to form the base for the block. This technique allows the various low quality materials, such as recycled materials and chipped stones, to be used as the prepaced materials with the mortar used only to keep the aggregate in position. No mixing of coarse aggregate and mortar is required so there is no additional concrete plant expenses for cleaning, new processing steps, and installation.

For forming the next course or adjacent area, the mold can be moved to an adjacent location or other area, or another mold can be used. For this next layer, aggregate is placed in the mold and assembled, then, as before, mortar is poured in with the upper surface shape monitored or controlled to prevent a smooth surface. This process is repeated on both sides of the arch support to provide a base for raising the arch along the predetermined course. The roughened sides 93 frictionally engage each other. The keystone is formed in a similar manner to complete the arch. A prestress means 94 can be provided.